

25th July 1952]

(e) whether the Government would place on the table of the House the detailed working sheet showing the difference between the village-site price and f.o.r. price?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The answer ^a as placed on the table of the House."

Number of gruel centres in Palnad taluk.

* 232 Q.—SRI M. BAPAI AH CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many villages in Palnad taluk, Guntur district, were declared as famine area;

(b) how many gruel centres were opened by the Government in these villages;

(c) what is the amount spent so far for maintaining them; and

(d) whether they are still continued?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Ten villages in Palnad taluk, Guntur district are considered as affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

" (b) Two gruel centres have been opened by the Government in Palnad taluk, besides nine centres run by non-official agencies.

" (c) Rs. 2,500 by the Government.

" (d) Yes."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE
YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—"I fix the time limit for each hon. Member as five minutes. The hon. Member Mr. P. K. Gopalakrishnan will now speak."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"I rise to support the cut motion moved by Mr. S. S. Kolkebil. In this connexion I want to bring to the notice of Government the necessity for starting hydro-electric projects in Malabar. Many hydro-electric schemes have been provided in the five-year plan, for different parts of the State but I do not find even a single scheme for Malabar. In Malabar we have plenty of water resources. But the pity is that they are not harnessed for agricultural purposes and for the development of hydro-electricity.

"All hon. Members should know that if properly developed, Malabar is bound to become an industrial area of importance.

[Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan] [25th July 1952]

Malabar is at present an industrially non-developed area and Malabar is capable of rapid development if only electricity is made available to it, in plenty.

“ In Malabar there is the Kundipuzha waterfall in Walluvanad taluk. If we start this hydro-electric scheme, we could get enough electricity for the whole of Malabar for agricultural purposes as well as for the starting of industries. The Government have been taking the water-level for more than twenty-five years. Still the scheme has not been taken up for execution. In the Budget memorandum I find mention has been made about the starting of certain ‘Kundah’ hydro-electric scheme at an estimated cost of 31.77 crores. I do not know whether it is the same as Kundipuzha scheme which I have mentioned just now. If not, the Government should take up the Kundipuzha scheme immediately and begin work on it. But I find that the Government are not making enough provision even for those schemes that are there in the five-year plan. For example, I find in the note written by the Chief Engineer for Electricity, that the Government had restricted the capital expenditure on electricity schemes during 1951–52 to about 725 lakhs of rupees as against their minimum requirement of 900 lakhs of rupees. Consequently they had to postpone certain schemes for the year 1952–53. With the provision of eight crores of rupees for capital outlay on ‘Electricity’ this year, I do not know whether the demands could be met. From this, it is clear that the Government are not very serious about the development of electricity in our State. Regarding Malabar, the case is still hopeless. The Government have totally neglected Malabar in the matter of extension of electricity to the villages.

“ I shall cite a typical instance. The extension of electricity from Palghat to Kollengode and Vadakancherri has been put a stop to. Even though the whole survey was completed, the work has not been taken up. There has been a clamour from the people of Nattika that the extension of electricity from Calicut to Ponnani should be further extended to their village. But that has been a cry in the wilderness. The Government have not taken any action over the peoples’ cry. Furthermore, I request that the Government should provide the villagers of Badagara and Kuthuparambha with electricity. The Government say that they are interested in rural electrification. But what do we find in Malabar! Not a single extension has been given to any village.

“ In this connexion, I may bring to the notice of all hon. Members that people living in adjacent villages situated in the Travancore-Cochin State, are having the benefit of electricity extended to their places. But their poor neighbours who are in Malabar, suffer for want of the same. When their neighbouring villages are beaming with electric lights in their streets, the adjoining villagers in Malabar grope in the dark. I am not able to understand this step-motherly treatment to us. After all if we had our Kerala State, in no time these villages would have been electrified. Even now electricity could be brought from the neighbouring villages from Travancore-Cochin State, only if our Government

25th July 1952] [Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan]

were to negotiate with Travancore Government for the necessary permission. If the Madras Government cannot take up immediately the Kundipuzha Scheme to which I have already referred, the best that they can do at present, is to negotiate with Travancore-Cochin Government so that electricity could be brought to the Malabar district from the big Peringalkuth Hydro-Electric Scheme with which the Travancore-Cochin Government are now proceeding in right earnest. If electricity could be taken from that hydro-electricity scheme, all the villages in Malabar could be electrified. I sincerely trust that our Government will take effective steps in this direction."

SRI N. C. RAMASAMY KANDER :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மான்யப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். தற்போது கேரப்பட்டிருக்கும் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் பெரும்பாலும் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காகவே செலவிடப்படவேண்டும். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினால்தான் உணவுப் பிச்சை நீங்கும். நம் நாட்டில் மிக முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை உணவுப் பிரச்சனையேதான்.

"கிராமங்களில் உள்ள சில குறைபாடுகளில் முக்கியமானது ஜலதார வசதிக்குறைவாகவேதான். உதாரணமாக செங்கம் தாலுக்கா விலுள்ள சுமார் 500 வீடுகள் நிலத்திற்கு ஏர் அணைக்கப்பட்டுப் பாசனமே இடையாது. அதுபோன்ற சில தாலுகாக்களிலும் கிராமங்களிலும் மின்சார வசதி அதிகமாகப் பெருகவேண்டும்.

"உழவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் பிற்போக்கு நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

'உழுவார் உலகத்தார்க்கு' ஆணியைத் தாற்றாது

எழுவாரை எல்லாம் பொறுத்து'

என்றார் திருவள்ளுவர். அதாவது விவசாயிகள் உலகத்திற்கே ஆணியாகும். 11-40
உதாரணமாக வண்டிக்கு அச்சு போன்றவர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அந்த அச்சு a.m.
உடைந்துவிட்டால் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள அத்தலைபேருக்கும் நஷ்டமேற்படுமென்பதை திருவள்ளுவர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் என்ன நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள்? விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மின்சார வசதியையும் ஆயில் இன்ஜின, பம்ப்செட் போன்ற வசதிகளையும், விவசாயத்திற்கான கருவிகளையும் கொடுப்பது மிகவும் குறைவாகவிருக்கிறது. மேல்நாட்டில் உமெரிக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், 1941-ல் ஒரு விவசாயி மற்றுமுள்ள ஐந்து பேருக்கு உணவு அதிகமாக பயிரிட்டார். 1951-1952-ல் தில் 16 பேருக்கு அதிகமாக உணவு பயிரிட்டார். நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துவோர் மிகக் குறைவு. அநேகமாக எல்லோரும் உத்தியோகம், வியாபாரம் முதலியவற்றில் சென்று விடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயம் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கு நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் விவசாயக் கருவிகளும், ஆயில் இன்ஜின்களும், மின்சார வசதியும் குறைவாக இருப்பதுதான். ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் எட்டு கோடி ரூபாயில் சுமார் ஆறு கோடி ரூபாயாவது விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி அளிக்கும் வகையில் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய சிறுஞரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

SRI P. BAPU NAIDU :—"అధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వం ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ స్కీములను అమలు జరిపే విషయంలో పరిటూర్ను విద్యుత్తు స్తంభాల సేయటంలో 50 సం. ప్రతి ఏటానుకులేదని తెలుసున్నాను. పర దేశంలో ఆధిక స్తంభాలు వడ్డెలలో ఉంటున్నారని పల్లెటూర్లు చూడటేనేనాని దేశం చూడడం నాకు నాలుగు సం. గ్రిఫ్ నాలుగు 50 సం. గ్రిఫ్ నాలుగు గోడనున్న సం. గ్రిఫ్ వల్ల ఆధికారమునకు వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆ గోడ అరణ్య రోదనమును ఉన్నది. ముద్రాను

[Sri P. Bapu Naidu]

[25th July 1952]

ప్రభుత్వం ఆమెలకు తెచ్చినటువంటి electricity స్కీములలో నూటికి ఒకవంతుకైనా పట్టణాల్లో ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడడంలేదు. పట్టణాల్లో ఓవైనా యాభివృద్ధినే కాక కుటీరపశుశ్రమలని ఆధివృద్ధి కూడా సాధించి రుద్దోగ సమస్య సర్దులాడుకునే విధానం. ఈ ఉద్దేశము నెరవేరవలసినట్లు మాచీకిందే ప్రాజెక్టు పని ముందగించకుండా ప్రభుత్వం త్వరగా చూర్చిచేయాలి. పట్టణాల్లోనూ ప్రభుత్వం దొంగదాని సవరితల్ల ప్రైవేటు ప్రస్తుతం శ్రీ రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వములా నైనా మార్చిచేయవలసివచ్చిన కోరుతున్నాను. ఉదాహరణకు ఎలమంచిలి వచ్చే electricity supply scheme సరిగాను ప్రభుత్వంగా ఆఫీసర్లను, కాన్సిటలను ఎలమంచిలిలో నియమించారు. కాని కనుకం ఈ పని నిలుపుచేసారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. కనుక ఎలమంచిలి electricity scheme ను త్వరగా ఆమెలకు పరిచయపరిచిన కోరుతూ ప్రతిపక్షం విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got only one or two points to speak about on the Electricity Demand. I will not take up much of the time of this House and I shall try to be as brief as possible. At the request of the people in Sidhout taluk, plans and estimates for an electricity scheme have been prepared and submitted to the Government for sanction but it is still pending with the Government for sanction. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite the matter and see that the scheme is sanctioned at an early date so that the people may be supplied with electricity. If electricity is taken to this taluk, people will go in for electric pump sets which can be used for irrigating dry lands. The river Pennar is running into this taluk and there is enough water available for irrigation purposes. If we execute this scheme, we can not only extend electrification to this taluk but can also cultivate more lands.

“ Sir, there was one electricity undertaking at Cuddapah which was under the control of private management till recently and the Government acquired it in accordance with their policy of nationalising electricity undertakings. The compensation amount due to the share-holders of that electricity undertaking is said to have been deposited by the Government. But so far that amount has not been distributed to the share-holders. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate action in the matter and see that the amount is distributed to the share-holders at an early date.

“ Sir, there is no thermal station in Cuddapah district. A thermal station should be opened there. I hope the Hon. Minister for Public Works will see that a thermal station is very soon established there.

“ Also, Sir, a receiving storage tank is necessary for every taluk. If there is a storage tank, it will be of immense help to the ryots in carrying out their agricultural operations. They can irrigate their lands as and when they require. If my suggestions are accepted by the Government, we can irrigate dry lands in the nook and corner of my district and thus increase food production. I thank you, Sir.”

* SRI VENUGOPALA KRISHNASWAMI :—“ కనమి శబానానాకర్ ఆవరకణే, మిహిసారమి శంపత్తమాకశరకకార్ కొణ్ణువత్తిరుక్కుమ

25th July 1952] [Sri Venugopala Krishnasami]

மான்யத்தை நான் மணப்புர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வெகு சில வருஷங்களாக மின்சார வளர்ச்சி அதிகமாகவே இருக்கின்றது. சில வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் மின்சாரத்தைப்பற்றியும் அதன் உபயோகத்தைப் பற்றியும் ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை.

“இப்பொழுதோ குன்றந்த செவ்வில் விரைவான பலன் கிடைக்கின்றது என்பதாலும். அதிகப்பட்சமாக விவசாயம் செய்பவர்கள் தங்கள் நிலங்களைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாய முன்னேற்றம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையாலும், ஜனங்களும். விவசாயிகளும் மின்சாரத்தை அதிகமாக உபயோகிக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். இரண்டு மாடுகளைக்கொண்டு ஆறு மணி நேரம் கவலை அடித்தால் அதாவது உயர்ந்த விலைகளுள்ள மாடுகளைக்கொண்டு அடித்தால், ஒரு ஏக்கர் சாகுபடிக்கு தண்ணீர் இறைக்கமுடியும். ஆனால், மின்சாரம் மூலமாக சில மணி நேரத்திலேயே பல ஏக்கர்களுக்குச் சலுப்பமாக நீர் பாம்ப்சிவி லாம். இன்னும் ஏராளமான நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவர இப்பவும். இதனால் விளைவுகள் அதிகமாகும். நாடும் சமீபப் பாதையில் செல்லும். தேசத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தியும் அதிகமாகும்.

“மின்சாரத்தைவிவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்துவதை முகல்படியாகக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலைகள் பசல் நேரங்களில் வேலை செய்வதை ஓரளவு குறைத்து விவசாய வேலைகளுக்குப் பசல் நேரங்களில் போதிய சக்தியை அதிகமாக உபயோகிக்க அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும்.

“சில சமயங்களில் மின்சார சக்தியை இரவு நேரங்களில் விவசாய காரியங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த சர்க்கார் விரும்புகிறார்கள். இதை விடுத்து மின்சார சக்தி குறையும்போது இரவில் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும் பசலில் விவசாயத்திற்கும் சக்தியை ஒளிக்க சர்க்கார் போதிய வசதிகளைச்செய்ய வேண்டும். விவசாயத்திற்கு முகன்மையாகவும், அடுத்தாற்போல் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும் சலுகையளிக்கவேண்டும். மின்சார சக்தி (Energy) குறையும் போது டாம்பிக் விளக்குகள், சினிமாக்கள் முதலியவைகளுக்கு சக்தி சப்ளை செய்வதை தாட்சண்யமில்லாமல் குறைத்துவிடவேண்டும். சினிமாக்களுக்கு ஆயில் இன்ஜின் மூலமாகத்தான் சக்தியை உற்பத்திசெய்ய அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்காரின் வருமானம் இதில் இருப்பதால் இம்முறையில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மழை இல்லாமல் அணைக்கட்டுகளில் தண்ணீர் குறைந்துகொண்டு வருவதால், மின்சாரத்தை உற்பத்திசெய்ய ஒவ்வொரு தினநகரிலும் தெர்மல் இல்லங்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் இதில் விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“எங்கெல்லாம் மின்சாரம் உபயோகிப்பதற்காக திட்டங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவோ, அவைகளை உடனே அமுதுக்குக் கொண்டுவர சர்க்கார் முனையவேண்டும். எனது ஜில்லாவில் மின்சார போஸ்ட்களை நடட்டுவிட்டு அவைகளைத் தனியே நிற்கும்படியாக வைத்தவிட்டார்கள். போஸ்ட்களை நடட்டிவிட்டு மின்சார சக்தி விளைவில் வந்துவிடும் என்று விளக்குகிறபோது வீடுகளில் ஏற்பாடு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். வீடுகளில் மின்சார விளக்குகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவைகள் மூலம் வெளிக்கம் வராது. கொலு பொம்மைகளாக காட்சியளிக்கின்றன. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இதுவரை ஒப்புக்கொண்ட வசதிகளை உடனே செய்துதரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மின்சார சாமான்களின் விலையும் அதிகமாக ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகின்றது. டாம்பிக் பொருள்களையே சர்க்கார் விடக்கும் எந்த வரியையும் நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால்: விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படும் மின்சாரப் பொருள்களின் விலைகளை சர்க்கார் குறைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“இரண்டரை அங்குல குழாய் 1-48-ம் வருடத்தில் ரூ. 1-8-0 ஆக இருந்தது அதே இரண்டரை அங்குல குழாய் 1952-ம் வருடத்தில் ரூ. 3-12-0 ஆகிவிட்டது; அதே சமயத்தில் விவசாயப் பொருள்களின் விலைகளைப்பார்த்தால் 1948-ம் வருடத்தில் ஒரு பொதி மிளகாய் வத்தல் 321 ரூபாய் இருந்தது; இப்பொழுது பொதி வத்தல் 150 ரூபாய். வியாபார வினை பொருள்களின் விலை குறையும்போது குழாய் ரூ. 3-8-0 ஆக இருக்கிறது. விற்பனைப் பயிர்

[Sri Vepugopala Krishnasami] [25th July 1952]

களின் விலை முன்பு 320 ரூபாயாக இருந்தபோது குழாய் ரூ. 1-12 0-க்கு விற்கப்பட்டது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் மின்சார சாமான்னை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் குறைந்த விலையில் கொடுத்துவர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று.

“நான் ஒரு விவசாயி, கிராமவாசி; கிராமங்களின் முன்னேற்றம் விவசாய வளர்ச்சியில்தான் இருக்கின்றது. கிராமங்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கும், விவசாய அதிகப்பட்ச உற்பத்திக்கும் மின்சாரம் தேவை. ஆகையால் எங்கள் தொகுதியில் மின்சார வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுகொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மழையையும் கிணறுகளையும் நம்பியிருக்கும் எங்களுக்கு அதிகப்பட்ச சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டியதவசியம். கடம்பூர், கயத்தாறு, திருவேங்கடம் தொகுதிகளுக்கு பக்கங்களில் மின்சார லைன்கள் ஒழுகின்றன. பக்கத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கும் இச்சக்திகளை உபயோகிக்க அனுமதித்தால் இப்பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்கள் சுபிட்சமாக விளங்கி நாடு வளம் பெற ஏதுவாயிருக்கும். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இவைகளைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“கயத்தாறுக்குச் சமீபம் சப்-ஸ்டேஷன் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், கயத்தாறுக்கு மின்சாரம் இதுவரையும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. நாகப்பட்டியிலும் அதைச் சுற்றிலுமுள்ள கிராம ஜனங்கள் எத்தனையோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் மூலியும் இன்ஜினீர் என்ஜிமேட்டுகள் போட்டும் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து பதில் ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. தருடுங் கடம் அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கும் அதி சீக்கிரமாய் மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

11-50 RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“Mr.
a.m. Speaker, Sir, we can certainly be proud of the electricity development in our State. While we are very glad that the progress which has been made in the last twenty years in South India is good, still, there are large tracts in South India where electricity has yet to be taken. I shall confine myself in speaking on this Demand to the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes. I shall not deal with electricity that is necessary for industrial purposes. Sir, there are large tracts in our State where it is not possible to take water from rivers through canals. In such places water has to be baled out for agriculture. This is done easily by means of lift irrigation. For that purpose electricity is absolutely necessary. Further, Sir, the failure of the monsoon consecutively for the last four or five years—and even this year there is no prospect of a good rainy season—has made the need for water very acute. So we have now necessarily to depend on electricity to lift water. Again, Sir, when the monsoon has failed, there is less water available, and so, there is all the more reason now to supply electric energy to lift water. So I feel that I should insist on our having thermal stations in as many places as possible in our State. I want many more thermal stations to be put up in our State. In this connexion, Sir, I may be permitted to say that one thermal station is very, very necessary in the Ramana-thapuram district between Tiruppattur and Sivaganga taluks. For, it is all a dry place there. Cultivation can take place there only through lift irrigation and lift irrigation is not possible there due to the absence of electric energy. Then, Sir, coming to other places, I wish to state that it is absolutely necessary to have a thermal station at Coimbatore; for parts of Coimbatore and Salem districts are going without water now. If a thermal station is located at the place suggested by me, it will serve both areas. So,

25th July 1952] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

Sir, if to-day it is possible to get thermal station machinery, let not Government waste any time by delaying their purchase. Let them erect thermal stations as early as possible."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஈல்லா, பெம்பலூர் தாலுக்கா பெரும்பாலும் எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. இதைப் பற்றி குறிப்பாக கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களும், மாஜி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ கூர்மையா அவர்களும் எங்கள் பிரதேசத்திற்கு வந்தபொழுது நீப்பாசன விஷயத்திலும், மின்சார விஷயத்திலும் எங்கள் தாலுக்காவுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி சொல்லியுள்ளோம். ஆனால் கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக அது கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. 1952-53-ம் வருஷத்திற் பட்ஜெட்டிலும் அதைப் பற்றி என்றும் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷ காலகால ஆட்சியில் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிற்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஈல்லாவிற்கு மின்சாரம் வந்திருக்கிறது. எங்கள் தாலுக்காவிற்கு வரவில்லை. ஆனால் எங்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொண்டு வரப்படவில்லை. 'எங்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறதே, மின்சாரம் கொண்டு வரப்படாதா,' என்று கேட்டால் கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலச்சாரியார் அவர்கள், 'உங்கள் ஈல்லாவிற்கு தான் மின்சாரம் வந்து விட்டதே. அது போதாதா,' என்று பதில் சொல்லுவாரோ என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், 'ஹரிஜன சமூகத்திய எங்கள் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தமிழ்நாடு ஹரிஜன மந்திரி ஒருவர் பதவியில் இருக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம்', என்று எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் தலைவர் ஸ்வாமி கைஜானந்தா அவர்கள் கேட்டதற்கு, கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலச்சாரியார், 'சபாநாயகர் தான் உங்கள் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவராயிற்றே. அது போதாதா,' என்று பதில் சொன்னது இன்னும் எனக்கு நினைவு இருந்தால்கொண்டே யிருக்கிறது. உழைத்து உழைத்து உழைத்துப்போன ஒரு சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வழியெய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு இதுவா பதில்? அதுவும் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜியைப் போன்ற அரசியல் ஞானிகள் சொன்னால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமூகம் கதி என்ன வாங்கும்?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் மின்சாரத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் பேசுங்கள்."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே; மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் கனம் ராஜாஜி இப்படி பதில் சொல்லக்கூடுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். முந்திய ஹரிஜன மானியத்தில் சே எனக்கு, சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எங்கள் சமூகத்தைப் பற்றிய விஷயங்களையும் அவருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக நேருவைப் போன்ற அரசியல் வாதிகள் கூட ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு அதிகமான காரியங்களைச் செய்பவரில்லை. ஆனால் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ சலுகைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்திற்கென்றே உழைத்துள்ளார்கள். தென் ஓட்டு காந்தி என்றே கனம் ராஜாஜியை நங்கள் எண்ணி வந்தோம். அப்படிப்பட்டவர் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் நலன்களில் இன்னமும் அக்கறைகொண்டு பல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இக்கின்ற எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு ஒருவர் மாத்திரம் சபாநாயகராக இருந்து விட்டால் போதுமா? கனம் சபாநாயகர் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் பேரால் வந்தவரா? அவர் கட்சியின் பேரால் வந்தவர், என்பதை முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் மின்சாரத்தைப் பற்றி மாத்திரம் தான் பேசவேண்டும்."

* SRI M. PALANIMUTHU:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, நங்கள் தாலுக்கா பூராவும் உடனடியாக மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும், நாங்கள் பல வருஷங்களாக இதற்காகப் போராடி வருகிறோம், பலன் எதுவும் இல்லை."

[Sri M. Palanimuthu]

[25th July 1952]

ஹரிஜனங்களாகிய நாங்கள் எது பேச ஆரம்பித்தாலும் ஏதாவது சொல்லி எங்களை அடக்கி உட்கார வைத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலும் எங்கள் தாலுக்காவிற்கு மின்சாரம் போடுவதுபற்றி எதவும் சொல்லப்படாததால் தான் சொல்லு நேன். உடனடியாக ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு அப்பொழுது தான் மிகவும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இதற்கு அங்கேயுள்ள பெரிய பெரிய நிலைச்சுவான்தார்கள் உதவி செய்யா விட்டாலும் கூட பெரம்பலூர் தாலுக்காவிலிருந்து இதற்குத் தக்க உதவியை நான் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கேன். அது பூராவும் போடுவதற்கு 13 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஆகுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதில் சுமார் 5 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் வரைக்கும் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இதற்கு உடனடியாக மீதமுள்ள தொகையைக் கொடுத்து எங்கள் தாலுக்காவிற்கு மின்சார வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12 noon. * SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government how Andhradesa has been purposely kept backward in the matter of supply of electric energy by successive Governments. This is evident from the patent fact that so far only 134 villages have been supplied with electricity in Andhradesa, whereas about 2,800 villages have been supplied with electricity in Tamil Nad. This is a clear fact to show that Andhradesa has been neglected in the matter of electricity and in the matter of industrial progress. Sir, industrial progress mainly depends on the progress of electricity and the fact that supply of electricity has been so meagre in the whole of Andhradesa shows that this Government are against the industrial progress of Andhradesa.

“ After the Congress Party came to power in 1946 in this State, the Madras Government have spent about Rs. 29 crores on the development of electricity schemes. I do not know whether our Ministers know that out of this Rs. 29 crores only about Rs. 7 crores have been spent in the whole of Andhradesa, and when we come to the Rayalaseema part of Andhradesa only about Rs. 79 lakhs out of this Rs. 7 crores have been spent which comes to about 2.6 per cent of the total investment on development of electricity. This shows how successive Congress Governments which have been in power in this State have kept Rayalaseema and Andhradesa backward in the matter of electricity. Rajaji may say that he is not responsible for the mistakes of past Governments. But, what is the justice that Rajaji has done in this Budget for the development of electricity in Andhradesa? Long ago estimates have been prepared for the extension of electricity from Visakhapatnam to Jaggavyapet. God alone knows what has happened to this scheme. Probably the Ministers know better! Perhaps they are kept somewhere in the files of the Secretariat. This scheme was estimated to cost only Rs. 24 lakhs and a large part of Andhradesa would have been served with electricity but the Government have not been kind enough to sanction the scheme.

“ About three years ago, the Madras Government entered into an agreement with the Mysore Government to take electric power from the Jog Falls for supplying electricity to parts of Rayalaseema. To this day this scheme has not seen the light of day in spite of the fact that four Ministers from Rayalaseema are sitting there on

25th July 1952]

[Sri C. Pulla Reddi]

the Treasury Benches and in spite of the fact that our own Rayalaseema Minister is administering this department. Rajaji says he has been kind enough to show special favours to Rayalaseema. This Government have been taking credit for the development of hydro-electric schemes and the construction of the Tungabhadra Project. This scheme was started by the British Government long ago but the present Government want to take credit for it. In the interim Budget for 1952-53 which was passed in the last House, a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs was provided for the development of electricity at Tungabhadra but this Government reduced the allotment from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. This is the favour that Rajaji has been kind enough to bestow on Rayalaseema!"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will be better if the hon. Member will please refer to Rajaji as the Hon. Chief Minister."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"I am sorry, Sir. I did not mean any disrespect. 'Rajaji' also is a word of respect."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will be better if he is referred to as the Hon. Chief Minister as it will be more in conformity with parliamentary practice."

* SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"Sir, this is the way in which successive Governments including this Government have dealt with the development of electricity schemes in Rayalaseema. The progress of Rayalaseema is dependant on two pivotal points, namely, the building up of minor and major projects and the development of electricity. This Government have been according a step-motherly treatment to the development of Andhradesa and to the development of electricity in particular. In Rayalaseema the major expenditure even to this day under the Budget allotment is only for the development of thermal stations. Even the thermal stations that have come into existence are not working properly with the result that a majority of houses in the municipal towns of Rayalaseema are not able to get electricity even for lighting, let alone supply of electricity for lifting water from wells. Sir, with these words I support the cut motion."

JANAB K. MOIDU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I come from the Badagara constituency of Kurumbranad taluk in Malabar. The total population of the taluk is about five lakhs, of which Badagara amsam with its surroundings account for about 30 per cent. On page 27 of the Government Publication 'Five Years Achievement', it is said that the electrification of the Badagara-Quilandy area would be taken up for consideration. I am sorry to state that in the Budget that has now been presented to the House nothing has been mentioned about this. I hope the Government will not neglect it and that this area will be included in the Rural and Urban Area Projects."

"Badagara is a major panchayat area but, as far as the administration of the panchayat is concerned, it is far from satisfactory. The possibility of this major panchayat board being raised to the status of a municipality requires the consideration of Government."

[Janab K. Moidu]

[25th July 1952]

“ Sir, another vital point is the most insanitary condition of the area. The drinking water available there is unfit for human consumption. There are no other arrangements for getting supply of fresh water free from any bacteria and the people are compelled to take the water that is available. The disease, elephantiasis, is, therefore, a common feature in this part of Malabar. Some arrangement must be made to make pure water available. This area is also very congested and always epidemics like smallpox, chickenpox, malaria, etc., are prevalent. Coupled with this, the hospital arrangements also require immediate attention. The existing sub-hospital cannot always take care of the large number of epidemic and maternity cases.

“ Road transport is another problem facing the villagers.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ These have nothing to do with the Demand under discussion. The Hon. Minister for Public Works will now reply to the debate.”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of this debate the point has been emphasized that the provision made in the Budget is very inadequate in view of the fact that electricity is such an important thing and that every part of the State is not provided with electrical energy. I may submit for the consideration of this House that the Madras Government have been taking very great pains to improve the supply position of electricity. At the end of 1945 the energy that was available in this State was 160,000 K.Ws. At the end of 1945 a number of major schemes have been started to provide energy to the extent of 180,000 K.Ws. It is true that all these schemes are not yet ready and are not yielding power but most of the schemes have been completed and they are generating power at present. I may, however, submit, Sir, that most of these schemes will be ready and they will be available for generating power by about the end of 1954. This fact is sufficient to show that the Madras State has been bestowing sufficient attention to the progress of electrical development in this State.

12-10
p.m.

“ It has been mentioned next, Sir, that the Government have been showing special favour to particular regions in the Madras State. Government have also been accused of showing partiality towards Tamilnad and that as much money as has been spent for the development of electricity projects in Tamilnad has not been spent in Andhradesa. I may submit, Sir, that this charge is unjustified. First of all, it should be understood that if an electrical project, especially a hydro-electric project, is to be taken up, we should have a perennial water-supply and a good waterfall. If there is no good fall, we cannot have a hydro-electric project. It so happens, Sir, that most of the hydro-electric projects have been constructed in the South because we have got in the South, water and very good falls, whereas, Sir, in other parts of the State, though we may have some water, we have not got the falls. That is why, most of the hydro-electric projects that are undertaken or that have been completed happen to be in the South and happen

25th July 1952] [Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

to be round about Ootacamund where we have got very big waterfalls. I may submit, Sir, that so far as the hydro-electric projects in Andhra Desa are concerned, we have got the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme. It is a project which is constructed by the Madras State. This belongs to both the Orissa and Madras States. I should say, it is well under execution and that no negligence has been shown by the Madras Government in executing that project. We have also the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme. Apart from these, we do not have any other hydro-electric projects unless we harness the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari.

“ Some hon. Members have pointed out that there has been some slowing down of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project. I may submit, Sir, that sufficient provision has been made for this project and there is no question of slowing down the project at all. Unless it is absolutely necessary and unless we are compelled for reasons of financial stringency, we are not going to cut down the expenditure on these big projects because electricity department is run as a profit-yielding commercial department.

“ Another hon. Member pointed out that though a large sum of money has been spent for the development of electricity schemes in the whole State, not one pie has been spent in Rayalaseema. I give below some of the electricity schemes which now belong to the Government in Rayalaseema area: Proddatur Electricity Scheme; Bellary Electricity Scheme; Kurnool Electricity Scheme; Cuddapah Electricity Scheme, etc. These schemes were previously run by private licensees. They were not working satisfactorily and they were not giving satisfaction to the public. It is only after this Government stepped in and took over these concerns that they are being run satisfactorily. Therefore, it is not correct to say that this Government have not been careful about the interests of Rayalaseema. Let me also submit to the hon. Friend who made the criticism that this Government is very unfair to Rayalaseema, that we have got the multi-purpose Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme in Rayalaseema. The plant that is required for the scheme has been ordered and this project is going to develop 23,000 K.Ws. of electrical power which will be useful for the entire area of the Ceded Districts.

“ Another point has been made that this Government have been caring only for the interests of the towns and neglecting the interests of the villages. I may submit, Sir, that it is the policy of this Government to supply electricity to about 200 villages on an average every year and in accordance with that policy, the number of villages that have been electrified is about 2,200. The number of pumping sets that were using electricity in the year 1946 was about 5,900 and by the end of the year 1951, their number went up to 19,000. It is, therefore, very clear that this Government have been bestowing proper attention on the question of supplying electricity to villages.

“ Sir, villages require electricity only for the purpose of irrigation. This Government have been doing their best in this matter

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi] [25th July 1952]

and they will not fail in their duty towards the agriculturists. It is no doubt true that every village has been clamouring for power. But I submit for the consideration of the House that there are two obstacles which stand in the way of supplying electricity to villages. One is the shortage of present generating capacity and the other is the unsatisfactory position of materials. That is why, Sir, every village that asks for electricity is not able to get it immediately. It is for this reason that the Government are not able to keep pace with the demand and it is not because the Government are not willing to help the villages.

“ Sir, a criticism has been made in the course of the debate that sufficient provision has not been made for the supply of electricity to the villages. So far as the present Budget is concerned, I may submit, Sir, that a sum of Rs. 161 lakhs has been provided this year for the development of rural areas and for distribution of power to consumers. It is a fairly good slice of the provisions made under this Demand in this Budget. I may also submit that Rs. 71 lakhs have been provided for 32 major extensions, each costing over two lakhs of rupees, for the supply of power to villages. Let me also submit for the consideration of this House that of the 800 lakhs of rupees that have been provided in this Budget only 20 lakhs of rupees go for the acquisition of electrical undertakings and the rest is being used for the construction of some project or other, either big or small and, therefore, whatever money that is available and that can be spared is being utilized only for the expansion of the projects so that more energy can be generated.

“ Well, Sir, as I said in the beginning, there has been no case of partiality and the amounts provided in the Budget will show that they are for proceeding with the projects that have already been undertaken. So far as this Budget is concerned, the amount provided for major extensions is Rs. 271 lakhs and Rs. 38 lakhs for minor extensions in the Circars. The provision for major extensions in the Rayalaseema area is 18 lakhs of rupees and for minor extensions, it is Rs. 24 lakhs. I think, there is a slight error in the figures given by Mr. Pulla Reddi. Madras City gets 112 lakhs of rupees for major schemes and Rs. 15 lakhs for minor extensions. In Tamilnad, Rs. 245 lakhs for major schemes and Rs. 65 lakhs for minor extensions are to be spent. For the West Coast, one lakh of rupees is provided for major schemes and 13 lakhs of rupees is provided for minor extensions. It can be seen from the provision made for the various parts of the State that no question of unfairness or partiality arises at all. It is for proceeding with the work on, or for the completion of, projects which have already been undertaken that provision has been made.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ May I inform the Hon. Minister that the criticism from this side of the House is not that provision is not made in the Budget, but that the provision made is not spent. May I ask him to refer to the Machkund Scheme, for example? Last year, Rs. 314 lakhs were provided for the scheme,

25th July 1952]

[Sri T. Viswanatham]

but actually only Rs. 81 lakhs were spent. It gives us no satisfaction to be told that Budget provision has been made. Will he give us an assurance that the provision that is made will be utilized within the year? ”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I may tell my hon. Friend that so far as these projects are concerned, it is not a case of spending merely on wages for manual labour. Money has to be spent on machinery, copper wire, etc., which have to be imported from abroad and there is no guarantee that we will get them in time. But if no provision is made at all, it may be said that the Government are not very particular in proceeding with the projects.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, it will be very helpful both to us and to the Minister if he yields. The sum mentioned by me relates to works and not to machinery. I would ask the Hon. Minister to look into the matter some time later at least.”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I will go into the matter. I do not want to enter into a debate. I am sure that most of the amount that has been provided will be spent.

“ The point has been raised that on account of the failure of monsoon, a cut of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and so on had to be imposed and that as a result a number of industrial labourers were thrown out of employment. It is true that the Government were compelled to impose a cut. There has been a successive failure of monsoon for the last four or five years and the water in the reservoir diminished. Therefore the quantum of electricity that could otherwise be generated could not be generated. It is very unfortunate that events took this turn. We hope that we will have a brighter time in future. In about two years, most of the schemes that are included in the Five-Year Plan and that we have taken up for execution are likely to be completed and these schemes are spread practically throughout the State. Therefore there may not be necessity for imposing any cut thereafter.

“ The point has been raised that the labourers who were thrown out of employment on account of the imposition of the cut should be paid their wages and so on. I may submit that this question is separately under the consideration of the Government and very soon they will give their decision.

“ Very many friends opposite said that a thermal plant should be kept as a stand-by for the generation and supply of electricity when the hydro-electric system fails. In Madras and Madurai, thermal stations came to our rescue and enabled the supply of power to some of the essential services when the hydro-electric system failed. The point that ought to be remembered in this connexion is that the stand-by plant is not readily available. The thermal plant is practically the same as the plant required for extending hydro-electric power. Most of our electricity schemes will be completed by 1954 and thereafter I do not think there will be any need for keeping stand-by thermal plants.

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

[25th July 1952]

" Another point raised is that the Government have not been proceeding rather swiftly in the acquisition of electrical undertakings either from private licensees or from municipalities. Several friends said that the Government should not take over the well-managed concerns whether they were run by municipalities or private persons. The hon. Member Sri Raja Chidambaram put forward a very strong plea on behalf of private licensees and said that on account of the prevailing uncertainty that the Government might take over their concern at any time, they were not prepared to extend the supply of electricity. The policy of the Madras Government has been enunciated in the Madras Electrical Undertaking Act, 1949. In accordance with that policy, the Government are not going to acquire the good concerns immediately. They have acquired, and are going to acquire in the first instance only bad concerns, i.e., concerns which are not functioning properly and which are not giving good service to the people. The undertaking asked by Mr. Raja Chidambaram cannot be given. I can say only this much that bad concerns will be taken over by the State and the taking over of the good concerns will be postponed. A time might come when we will be able to take over all the concerns. We are not taking over all the concerns immediately, because we have not got the money. As I said, we have provided only Rs. 20 lakhs for the acquisition of electrical undertakings this year. The smallness of the provision itself will indicate that we are not going to take over many electrical undertakings this year.

" An hon. Member said that though concerns were taken over, compensation was not paid immediately and that the former licensees were put to some loss by way of loss of interest and so on. If the compensation is not received by the licensee, it is not because the Government are not willing to pay it. Within four months from the date of the vesting of the concern in the Government, the compensation is deposited. It is for the licensee to show his accounts and receive the compensation. Delay occurs because the licensees do not show their account books. Let me tell this House that the Government were driven to the necessity of sanctioning prosecutions in certain cases for not producing the account books, though no licensee has yet been prosecuted. If the account books are not produced, how are the Government to determine the compensation? So the fault is with the licensees and not with the Government. I may also submit that three-quarters of the estimated amount of compensation is deposited in the Reserve Bank and the licensee can get that amount from the Special Officer, and it depends on how soon he fulfils formalities. The balance of the compensation amount finally decided is also deposited in the Reserve Bank within a year of the first estimate together with interest on the balance at 3 per cent from four months after the vesting date. Special Officers have been instructed to disburse this amount as quickly as possible. It is our experience that many licensees delay compliance with the formalities and this in turn delays their getting the amount.

" Another point has been made that though transmission lines pass through certain villages, electricity is not supplied to some of

25th July 1952]

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

those villages wherein it is required. So far as this point is concerned, I may submit that sometimes when a main transmission line or a main extension line is taken to certain areas, provision may not have been made for supply to a particular village or villages in the absence of load which would yield the prescribed return for supply to that village or villages. Simply because a number of villages are prepared to take supply, it is not always possible to comply with their requests immediately for the following reasons :—

(a) The power available along that line may have already been used up and no surplus may be available until either transformers of larger capacity are erected or additional power is generated.

(b) Even if power is available, the investigation of the new set of applications will have to be done in the order of priority as in the meantime remunerative schemes elsewhere would have been put forward.

“ It is, therefore, very clear that if the Government are not able to supply electricity to any particular place, it is not as if the Government are unwilling to supply but the fact is that the power might have been exhausted or some other remunerative scheme might have been taken up.

“ Some hon. Members suggested that power from Mysore and Travancore could be got easily and that it was rather a pity for people who were living quite close to those States to be without electricity, while those living in those two States were enjoying that amenity. May I submit, Sir, that so far as this State is concerned, it is doing what all it can to get electricity either from Mysore or from Travancore? No doubt South Kanara has been trying to get power from Mysore. But there are a number of difficulties in the way and we are trying to solve them and I hope we will succeed in our effort. The case is the same with regard to Salem and other places which are bordering the Mysore State. But let me here utter a word of caution. It is not so easy to negotiate or to have anything we want as though it is our own, when we are dealing with another State. So many issues are involved in this and therefore, the moment we want it we cannot get it. One hon. Member from Malabar has mentioned that some scheme which is undertaken or which is likely to be undertaken in Travancore will benefit the Madras State also. Well, Sir, I am not sitting in judgment over the actions of Travancore, Orissa or any other State. People who are in charge of the administration know how difficult it is to get a joint scheme executed without any hitch. Therefore, I would only advise the hon. Member to be patient. If it is possible to have a joint scheme executed under the auspices of the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Madras Government, we will certainly do it. But before we do it, there are so many difficulties to be encountered and if they are overcome, we will certainly take up such schemes.

“ Many hon. Members have pointed out that so far as their constituencies are concerned, there are many schemes which have been investigated or which are in the course of investigation and

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

[25th July 1952]

that they should be taken up. Particularly hon. Members from Malabar have suggested this. I will read out a small note with regard to schemes in Malabar.

“ There are a few good hydro-electric power schemes in Malabar as there are in other parts of the State like the Nilgiris, Palnis and Eastern Ghats. The programme of their development is based upon the relative cost of development of each scheme and its technical features. Preliminary investigation of most of these schemes has been done and fuller investigation has to await further funds being made available. Extensions from Palghat to Parli and in the Nilambur area have recently been completed. Extensions from Calicut to Tirur and Ponnani and from Palghat to Kollengode are under execution. Extension to Alathur and adjoining villages has been sanctioned. Trunk line from Coimbatore to Palghat and Shoranur, as well as distribution lines from Parli to Ottapalam, Shoranur and to the Meppadi area in Wynaad taluk are under consideration. Extensions of power from Cannanore to Badagara and Quilandy as also to Pavyanur, Vilarpalli, Mahae, Koderi and Kadalayai, Iringal, Payyoli, Kadalur and Chambal are under preparation. Extension to Perintallamanna, Mannarkod and Cherpalachery will be taken up after Shoranur sub-station is established.”

“ I read out this note because a number of Members have referred to similar schemes in their own constituencies. Otherwise, I would not have troubled the House with these things. Now, in the same manner, there is a note prepared with regard to the schemes in other constituencies. But it will take a long time to read them out and I do not want to take up the time of the House that way. But let me submit, Sir, that if any hon. Member is anxious to know about any schemes in a particular district, he could come to me and I would give the information. The hon. Gentleman Sri Gopalakrishnaiah the other day came to me and said that it would be better if I mentioned something about the schemes in his constituency on the floor of the House. But I told him that if I took them up one by one, it would take a long time. Therefore, let him come to my room or let him send a letter to me, and I will send him a reply so that he can publish it in the papers or show it to his constituents.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On point of order, Sir అధ్యక్షా, కోత తీర్మానాలు చంపిన సభ్యులు మాట్లాడుటకు అవకాశం ఇవ్వడం న్యాయం. కాని వ్యవధి తక్కువగా ఉండుటవల్ల వీలులేదన్నారు. అందుచేత కోత తీర్మానాలలో తెలిపిన అలీశుల గురించి మంత్రిగారు ప్రశంసించడం అవసరం. కాని, వాటికి జనాలు ఇవ్వకుండా మా యింటికి రాండి చెప్పుతాను అని మంత్రిగారు అనడం న్యాయంకాదు. వాటికి మేము పోయేది, లేక మా యింటికి వారు వచ్చేది అనేది వేరే సమాచారము. అయితే ఈ సభలో సాక్షాదర్యం ప్రకారము మంత్రిగారు జవాబు ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుంది.”

*** THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—**“ Sir, I have already submitted that it would take a long time if I begin to narrate the schemes that may be taken up in every district. I say this not with

25th July 1952]

[Sri N. Ranga Reddi]

a view to ignore what the hon. Member says. Certainly this State has been taking interest in schemes in every district. Therefore, I will make the information available to the hon. Member if he comes to my room. In the alternative, if he puts a definite question, as to the stage at which a particular scheme stands, I will give him a written reply."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సభ స్పృహదాయం ప్రకారం, ప్రభుత్వము విద్యనాడిమందు ప్రవేశ పెట్టినప్పుడు, దానికి ఒక cut motion ను ప్రతిపాదించడం జరుగుచున్నది. న్యాయంగా ఈ cut motion పై మాట్లాడడం జరగాలి. అయితే మాట్లాడుటకు time లేదన్నాయి. సరే దాన్ని అంగీకరిస్తాము. అయితే cut motion ఏ ఉద్దేశముతో, ఏ ఆభిప్రాయముతో ప్రతిపాదించబడిందో దానికి మంత్రిగారు జవాబు చెప్పుట ధర్మం, అయితే వారు దీనికి జవాబు చెప్పడంలేదు కనుక దీనిపైన మి ఆర్డరు (ruling) కావాలి అని కోరుచున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I think I have answered the various points raised by the hon. Members and I hope that the replies that I have given would satisfy them. I request that the mover of the cut motion may withdraw his motion in view of the replies given by me."

12-40
p.m.

(Several hon. Members were seen standing in their seats on points of information.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"If I allow all the hon. Members to raise points of information, it will become a question-hour. So I am going to allow hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu alone and not the other hon. Members."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"The Hon. Minister did not say how much power was being taken from the Jog Falls, Mysore. Can he tell how much power was taken and used?"

*** THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—**"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I crave your permission to say a few words in continuation of what my Hon. Colleague has said. I would not have intervened but for a feeling that I must in fulfilment of my duty intervene. The note that was struck, viz., partiality as against certain parts of our State is what I wish to refer to. This kind of allegation or movement, a psychological movement so to say, is likely to have far-reaching and I must say undesirable effects. That is why I am taking a few minutes of the House in this connexion. I am not going into the technicalities, justifications or explanations in connexion with the Electricity Department. I only wish to emphasise that it is wrong to allege partiality. We have come into possession only during a very brief period in relation to the time necessary for fulfilment of projects like the ones that we have in view. All these years, we have been under a very impartial Government which would satisfy anybody who wanted impartiality and not independence. We have long been under an impartial Government and at any rate a Government not interested in one area more than in another. Now, all that has happened in history and all that is inherent in the

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

[25th July 1952]

physical features of the country are taken together and converted into ideas of partiality. As was already observed, we cannot create a head for a hydro-electric scheme simply because a certain area wants it. There must be a natural head and it must be in nature. Unfortunately, the coastal Telugu area is a strip of land”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The whole Andhra area.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—**“ Please allow me to form my plan in reply to yours. It is all right to say, ‘ whole Andhra ’, ‘ Visala Andhra with some parts of Hyderabad ’ and all that, and we can go into it. But talking now as we do on electricity, I wish to state that the coastal Andhra area is a narrow strip of land which the British Government got by some kind of arrangement or manipulation from the Nizam’s Government. That is a small strip of land, relatively small in width and you cannot develop a head from the water flowing into that area. It is a problem there of recovering land from marshes and developing cultivation. Therefore, if anybody feels that there are no hydro-electric schemes in that area, they must blame nature, they must blame history, and they must blame our predecessor Government who did not take over the whole of Hyderabad, but took only a narrow strip of land, and they must also blame the inherent physical features of the place. As was explained previously, there are certain advantageous places which have been exploited in and around the Nilgiris. As was pointed out by Mr. Seethi Saheb, a number of places in the West Coast can be exploited if we had the money, talent, energy and industry required. These facts should be borne patiently and not converted into charges of partiality and things of that kind. I do not say that men are not entitled to feel. They are entitled to feel, but when we have to govern a large country like ours, we are bound to restrain our feelings to some extent. We may feel a number of things, but we must be wise enough and patient enough to understand each other and progress in an atmosphere of patience instead of creating impatience. This will not produce hydro-electric energy and electricity, but will produce only hatred and difficulties for the Government. Good feelings will be lost. It would not produce any electricity which you want for irrigation purposes.

“ One of the hon. Members, while referring to the Tungabhadra scheme said, ‘ What have these people done? They have not done anything. Everything was done by the British Government.’ Sir, such hasty conclusions are neither fair nor correct. Let me tell the hon. Friends that when I took charge of the Madras Government in 1937 along with Mr. Viswanatham and others, the Tungabhadra scheme was merely a matter for discussion and debate as to how the total volume of water should be divided between Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras. This thing had been going on interminably with the result that our Engineers in Madras at that time had given up the game as they felt they could never solve the problem. They got frightened of a certain Engineer from Hyderabad, whose name is rather long. He is dead now. He was a very eminent Engineer and his name was Nawab Ali Yar Nawaz

25th July 1952]

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

Jung. I think he was a Consulting Engineer for Hyderabad and was a terror to our Engineers. Even the best of our Engineers in 1937, when I was the Premier of the Madras Province, said all sorts of terrible things about him and were definitely of the opinion that we could never get through with that Engineer of Hyderabad. I said that I would arrange for a conference with the Hyderabad officials. It so happened at that time my old, respected and beloved friend, who is dead and gone now, was the President of the Council of Ministers in Hyderabad. He was the late Sir Akbar Hydari. His son, who is also dead and gone, had the same name. Sir Hydari was one of my best friends. I told him, 'Here is a very big scheme which will benefit everyone of us. Let us not lose time in discussions. Let us take the available water and divide it and let us leave the question of utilisation of the non-available water for discussion later on.' He was good enough to agree to this suggestion of mine and the Hyderabad Engineer, Nawab Ali Yar Nawaz Jung, also immediately agreed much to the surprise of our Chief Engineers and everybody. Thus, we settled in half an hour a problem which had been pending for years and years. Thereafter, it took shape and the Tungabhadra scheme which we have now is the result of the settlement arrived at by us. I am not in a mood generally to bring out my autobiography or matters for appreciation by others of my achievements. But I am put on my defence. It is stated that everything was done by the British Government and nothing has been done now. It is entirely wrong. Everything has been done now in respect of the Tungabhadra scheme. It may not be much, it may not be enough. But that is a different matter. With regard to what has been done hitherto, I had asked for figures. Yesterday's debate pained me greatly. So when I went home, I looked into the matter. My Hon. Colleague Sri Ranga Reddi has already given certain figures.

"In the Circars, on major schemes, the actual expenditure in 1951-52 was 235 lakhs of rupees. Now, this year, we have provided Rs. 271 lakhs for major schemes and 38 lakhs for minor extensions, totalling 309 lakhs. Is this provision not more than what was spent last year? Is the provision the same? My Friend, the Leader of the Opposition said: 'What we want is not Budget provision; but we want actual performance.' True. But we are in a Budget debate and the performance will come in later on. We are in a Budget debate and all that we can say is that we have provided Rs. 309 lakhs for major schemes and minor extensions in the Circars. Similarly, what is the provision for Tamilnad? Excluding Madras City, which takes up 127 lakhs, the provision for Tamilnad is 310 lakhs—not much difference, apart from the physical features that I referred to. We cannot produce in one year a major scheme which can overcome all physical features and give a sense of equality and comfort to those who have been suffering from want of it. It is a gradual process and I want the hon. Members not to rouse antipathy, I want them not to have this feeling of partiality having been practised but to co-operate and to get things through. By all means, my Andhra friends will have their Province. Let them take the entire area and govern their State. Let

12-50
p.m.

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

[25th July 1952]

them have the entire hydro-electric schemes and other works which will make them self-sufficient in course of time. Let them not ask for loans. But if they ask, we shall try to give them if we can at the time. Anyway, that is not the right way of going into this matter, if we want to reach the end that we wish to. Let us divide, when it is necessary. Here it is the same story as in an ordinary Hindu family. About the time when partition comes, everybody abuses everybody else. Everybody suspects everybody else and allegations are made, mostly unjust and untrue. I do not want that to be repeated in a large transaction like national affairs as we have.

"Then, Sir, let us take more figures. In Rayalaseema, we have provided, apart from the Circars, 18 lakhs for major schemes and 24 lakhs for minor extensions, whereas the actual expenditure last year for this area totalled 25 lakhs, seven lakhs for major schemes and 18 lakhs for minor extensions. Now, Rayalaseema may or may not be treated separately or as part of Andhra but these are the figures.

"Now, I come to West Coast. The West Coast can complain of inadequacy of provision because we have provided one lakh this year for major schemes and thirteen lakhs for minor extensions, totalling only 14 lakhs. This is all for electricity. Let nobody imagine that this is the total budget for these various areas. Taking as a whole the expenditure on electricity schemes in the various regions, I may give these figures. The actual expenditure altogether was 759 lakhs in the year 1951-52 and this year provision is made for an expenditure of 802 lakhs. We shall be able to spend this amount, if all people co-operate and Nature and other things co-operate and if no difficulties arise. I submit, therefore, that whereas in Tamilnad, a sum of 321 lakhs was spent last year as a whole, in Andhra, a sum of 333 lakhs was spent. Now, the provision for Tamilnad is 310 lakhs and that for Andhra is 351 lakhs for the year 1952-53. Never mind figures. Even if it had been ten lakhs more or ten lakhs less, let us not allege partiality and crime against one another. Of course, partiality on the part of the Government is crime and nothing else. Therefore it is that I deprecate talks like this.

"There is another thing which came to my mind and which alone, I thought, I should speak about, till I heard some of the speeches with reference to partiality. I was amazed and, to some extent, frightened by the demands for distribution of electricity. 'The bullock is very costly', they said. They gave also figures almost as if to say that they had lost faith in bullocks and that we must depend upon electricity and that electricity alone was going to save us. I do not object. Let us electrify and industrialise. Let us electrify our country and industrialise our agriculture. Let us progress that way, as far as we can and I wish Godspeed to my Hon. Colleague, Mr. Ranga Reddi, in carrying on with electricity and with his agricultural programme. But a man like me has a duty to perform. I know the character of our people. I know the character of our country and I wish to utter on this occasion a slight warning. I am not opposing anything. But I would like

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

to utter a note of warning that it is a dangerous thing to depend so much as people seem to be inclined to on electricity, giving up the old bullock. They talk of Kamadhenu. The real Kamadhenu is forgotten. The cow and the bullock, it is alleged, are too costly. It is suggested that we may have the iron Kamadhenu—the iron bullock and depend on that. What are the dangers in having this, let me point out only briefly. Let me not be understood as being in opposition to the process of electrification or to electricity. Let us have it by all means. But what will the peasants do with the straw which necessarily is the by-product of the rice? We cannot have rice without straw just as we may have seedless grapes. We must have straw, or stalks along with rice, or maize or millet. What shall we do with that straw? Shall we use it as fuel in our thermal-electric schemes? I submit it would be wasteful to do so. The bullock is still to be depended upon, if we want to be independent and economical. It is wrong to think of electrical schemes alone and say: 'We had better neglect the bullock as we have neglected the cow.' To-day, we are depending, having neglected the cow, on powdered milk from countries like Switzerland, wherever there is any scarcity of milk. Efforts are being made, heroic efforts are being made by the various Departments of the Government at Delhi and here to renovate the cow and improve the breeds. What will happen if our men in the countryside allow the cow and the bullocks to be neglected?

"Then again, Sir, I do not mean any offence to my young Friends on the opposite side, who are leaders of labour, if I point out to them the danger of over-centralising our resources in any respect. If all our agriculturists have to depend on the electric wire and the electric power generator, how easy it would be to dislocate the whole thing on any occasion and bring all of us into trouble! My Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, is understanding two steps in advance what I say, not all the others. (Laughter.) I do not want to make things plainer because, I know, by doing so, I shall only encourage such things to some extent. But I wish to warn my young Friends: 'Do not place all your eggs in a single basket; put your eggs in separate baskets. Let not agriculture depend only on a central power generating scheme so that, when anybody goes and cuts the metal wire or the wire of good-will and co-operation in any place, all your agricultural operations will stop, not in one place, but in all places. It is a dangerous thing to depend on one basket. Put your fragile eggs in different baskets. We are still an agricultural country. We are not a small body like Switzerland or Czechoslovakia who can owe allegiance to one economy to-day and pay homage to another system tomorrow. We are not so intelligent; we are not so industrious; we are not so compact and we are not so small as the people of these areas. We are far too big. We are less intelligent and not so industrious. Decentralisation is necessary for our prosperity and for our efficiency, and electricity is *par excellence* centralisation. And, therefore, it was that I felt that I should utter a note of warning. All my Friends from Coimbatore, especially, are greatly excited over the scheme of electricity. I wish them well. Let them not,

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

[25th July 1952]

however, depend upon this which is vulnerable at the root and this is the advice that I want to give them. As usual, I am moralising and it may be interpreted that this is only moralising and trying to mop up the ocean with a broom. Let us keep the balance. Let us not become electricity-mad and think we can thrive without the bullocks. Do not let go your enthusiasm too loosely. By all means improve. Sir, luckily for us, electrical instruments are costly and electrical appliances and implements have to be got from abroad.'

"Sir, my Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, was asking, 'Why was a provision of three crores of rupees made and only eighty lakhs were spent?'. My Hon. Colleague replied to this question that machinery could not be got. Then an hon. Member on the opposite side said, 'This is for works and not for machinery'. What is this statement, Sir? Can works proceed without machinery? Unless one is got, the other cannot get on. So, machinery is very necessary. Unless we have machinery, we cannot, for instance, construct a dam. Wherever we undertake a work, we must get the necessary materials. For our electricity schemes, we need compressors and various other things. We must get these from abroad. Not only that. We must import men in order to work these machines. I submit, Sir, that this is a dependence which is dangerous and that is all that I wish to say."

1 p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, if the Hon. the Chief Minister had intervened at an earlier stage I would have had the opportunity of explaining myself in greater detail. I do not want to take up much of the time of the House. I will only furnish certain figures. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to note these figures side by side with his figures and afterwards explain to us the position at any time. I do not want to advance any arguments. I do not want to charge anybody. I shall leave the matter to others to judge. The figures are : For the Pykara scheme Rs. 60 lakhs were provided in the Budget and Rs. 37 lakhs were spent, for the Mettur scheme, Rs. 35 lakhs were provided and Rs. 24 lakhs were spent, for Papanasam scheme, Rs. 21 lakhs were provided and Rs. 17 lakhs were spent, for the Moyar Scheme, Rs. 46 lakhs were provided and Rs. 55 lakhs were spent, for the Tanjore-Mayuram extension scheme, Rs. 8 lakhs were provided and Rs. 7 lakhs were spent. On the other hand, take the Machkund scheme, Rs. 314 lakhs were provided and only Rs. 81 lakhs were spent. The Hon. the Chief Minister went on explaining that compressors must come, and that machinery must come. Let me tell him, Sir, that I also know the position there. Machinery required for the work worth Rs. 3 crores is already there and the provision for tools and plant purchased from an English Store worth one crore of rupees is quite apart from this. For the Tungabhadra scheme a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made, only Rs. 77,000 was spent. I do not want to enter into a debate with the Hon. the Chief Minister on this. I would request him to read these figures alongside of those furnished by him."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, I won't take up much time. It is wrong to compare dissimilar things; the

25th July 1952] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

work in one place is different from the work in another place. It all depends upon the stage, the machinery to be purchased and the nature of work to be done. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to bring up a definite charge against the administration of last year he can do so and we can look into it. But he cannot pass off figures as facts."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Figures are facts."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But not in dissimilar context."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Mr. Kolkebail withdrawing his cut motion? "

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the cut motion of the hon. Member Mr. Kolkebail to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,35,000 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet again at 3 p.m."

• (After lunch—3 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,76,400 under Demand I—Land Revenue.'

" Sir, though this Demand is numbered as Demand I, it was low down in the list of Demands taken up for discussion but now it has got priority and come up for discussion. This Demand is peculiar in another sense. A greater part of the cost of the collection and administration of the Land Revenue is not debited to this head but to Demand XI—District Administration. This only refers to expenditure incurred exclusively on the collection of land revenue, survey, settlement and record operations, assignments and compensation and charges in England and all that. I understand it is not the practice in other States. But in Madras this seems to be the practice. I may briefly state what the implications of these demands are.